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If our friends who favor us wan manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the just in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

## Changes in the Philippine Forces.

Secretary Root has issued an order embodying the programme for the movement of troops to and from the Philippine Islands during the coming year, and has designated the regiments of cavalry and infantry and the batteries and companies of artillery that will relieve the or ganizations now serving in the islands whose tours of duty are nearly ended.

It is indicative of the passage of time since we acquired the islands that the Twenty-sixth Infantry, one of the newer regiments of the army, should have served its two years in the Philippines and be entitled to return next July; and, further, all of the five infantry regiments now under orders for the islands have already seen a tour of duty there. The Twenty-third Infantry landed at Manila n July, 1898; the Eighteenth in July and November of that year, the Fourteenth in August, the Seventeenth and the Fourth in March, 1899. The Fourteenth also served in the China relief expedition.

The proposed change will not affect the size of the army in the Philippines. Our forces there will consist, as now, of five regiments of cavalry, four companies of coast artillery, three field batteries and ten regiments of infantryone-third of the army, except of the artillery, will be stationed there. This proportion Secretary Root does not intend to change. It will permit of each regiment having two years of service there and four years at home.

### The Dissatisfied Aldermen.

The Aldermen opposed to the Pennsylvania franchise have themselves to thank for the suggestion that they are fluenced in their attitude by a question "money.

the merits of any project ever were ain that intelligence refused to waste ne listening to argument, the railroad project in question is of that nature. Every hour's study of it reveals some point of advantage to the city. New York could afford to pay millions in order to obtain the proposed line of communication with the rest of the country under the North River. But instead of causing the city to forego innumerable public improvements because of the Constitutional limitation of municipal expenditures, this tunnel won't cost the city a cent or curtail its spending power.

Alderman SULLIVAN scouts the idea of boodle, pointing to the published report that the Pennsylvania company positively refuses to pay tribute. We are unable to see how that argument affects the case. The Tammany Aldermen can with one stone kill two singularly fine birds. They can open the door to the tunnel and clear their own skirts of all undesirable suspicions by the same vote.

## The Attack on Business.

Our confidence in the American people as a people able to hold their own against the crank and the demagogue is unshakable. We observe with all the more wonder, therefore, the activity and influence of statesmanship that completely con- the barrier of the Ghetto, as " the greattradicts the national habit and repu-

Within a very few years we have become the greatest manufacturing counold-fashioned business methods the ingenuity that previously had been applied to mechanical invention, and the talents for organization which we have inherited from the makers of our system of government. Our present success, the result of this intellectual and organic evolution, would have seemed to the generation before us an unattainable dream. To-day the rest of the world envies us and is copying us with what rapidity it can master; and while engaged in this struggle it prays that we may stumble

from within our own boundaries. There is a noisy campaign against the trusts, or, in other words, against the without discrimination. The other wing, led by President ROOSEVELT, catering to the same nihilistic sentiment and scarcely less impulsive, disclaims any intention to take the life of trustism, lutionize not only our industry but it may eradicate the "evils " of trusts.

One would think that the evils responsible for this tremendous crusade against our business organization would be beyond dispute, definite, substantial and intolerable, and supplemented by the most accurate and exhaustive knowledge on the part of all men venturing to deal orators, we gather only argumentative army of progress since it began its this enlightened day in this busy libertyloving country they sound like ghostly

gibbering. Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, even when rolling the word " evil " under his tongue ns the leading disciple of the school in associates, he begs that Congress will from "publicity." An economic crusade ing into self-consciousness." pregnant with immeasurable power for closed her paper by asking, "What part of private citizen, providing the figures material harm and Heaven knows what will the Jews of America have in the great set opposite to it did not exceed the doubtless will be revealed in good time.

transformation of our politics is started Jewish renaissance?" A barrier to such on ground thus misty and in ignorance thus dark.

One mischief of the situation is that the very life of business is its peace of mind. No combination of commercial and mechanical genius can endure try no less than in the great towns. against the threats of high officials. however unreasonable in logic or unwarranted in law. Enterprise may be frightened by public clamor, although the National Government is solid as a rock in its defence. Congress may be immovable in its determination to protect against all assaults our industrial of Toledo and the dashing in Miss Vonorganization and supremacy, but a SANGER of San Francisco to the abso-President animated with the idea that lutely businesslike in Miss SADIE AMERIhe has a higher and sounder understanding of business than the majority I those engaged in it can spread a also made by that Jewish authority

feeling of terror single-handed. With to the "fetching costume " of Miss AMERthe cooperation of Congressmen insignificant neither in numbers nor in station a Presidential attack cannot fail to be burtful. It may be fatal. At the end of this chase, the alleged evils " will probably be found to be will-o'-the-wisps or our first principles of business. Yet in pursuit of them the veterans of politics are lightly invited

o a radical revolution of our political system, first by sanctioning Congressional coercion of industry through the of raiment may have suggested the Congressional power to regulate com- remark by Miss Pappe that "Jewish merce between the States, or, that failing, to centralize control of industry in the hands of the Federal Government by amendment of the Constitution. Nevertheless our belief in American

good sense is, as we have said already, so firm that we look for the hysteria now riding on the crest of our public affairs to pass in good time, without the infliction of serious shock to the traditional relation of the States to the Nation or check to the superb and happy achievements of the industrial era that began with the inauguration of President McKINLEY.

#### The Jewish Question in America.

The papers read at the Council of Jewish Women, held at Baltimore last week, were notable for the very considerable intellectual ability displayed in them, but, more especially, for the profound sense of duty to the race which has been awakened in these feminine breasts by the great and rapid increase in Jewish immigration to the United States. Since 1880 about one million Jews, or onetenth of the whole number of the race in the world, have been added to our population, and the immigration, which is almost wholly from Russia and from eastern Europe, continues to be larger, with the prospect that, if unchecked, it will result in making this country the home of the majority of the Jewish people

Rabbi SILVERMAN, in a sermon at the Temple Emanu-El, last Sunday, opposed to the Zionite movement for the congregation of the Jews in Palestine a plea for their assimilation with the peoples of the countries where they live, in all things except religion, on the ground that the restoration of the Jewish nationality is an impossible dream. Incidentally, Dr. SILVERMAN did not seem disposed to encourage/the massing of his race in this country; and, apparently, in that feeling he represents other important Jews in America, if not many of them. He exhorted Russian, Roumanian and Galician Jews to remain where they are and insist on the rights to which they are entitled, instead of making a " confession of weakness" by flying from the evils now surrounding them. If the Jew comes ere he would have him " renounce every form of exclusiveness," save the distinctive character of his religion, give up his foreign language, manners and customs, his "jargon press, literature and theatre;" and he would break down

est obstacle in the way of assimilation." Miss HENRIETTA SZOLD, in a somewhat ambitiously philosophic paper on Judaism in the Cities of the United try in the world, mainly by applying to States "at the Baltimore Council, did not go so far as Dr. SILVERMAN, but she recognized that " American Jewry can never resume a self-sufficient course:" that in this country there are at work agencies calculated to efface rather than deepen race lines." The "dispersion of the so-called Ghettos "she looked on as "the acutest charity problem of the day," because of the "invidious distinctions " made by Jews of longer residence and greater prosperity. Actually, said Miss SZOLD, there is an " uptown or West Side Ghetto almost as in our great and increasing lead in the pronounced as the downtown or East industrial race. Strangely enough, what | Side Ghetto," but the first is only an alanswer has come to this prayer has come | most useless survival, while the second is a seeming necessity to the Jew, for " it means a synagogue of his own within easy reaching distance, a teacher, system on which American business is a ritual slaughterer, a ritual bath, a organized and built. The Bryanite wing | coffee house at which he can read the of this movement has said boldly that all | Yiddish paper and discuss the latest trusts are bad and must be abolished Hebrew book, a Yiddish theatre-in short, a Jewish atmosphere." It is this atmosphere, however, which Dr. SILVER-MAN wishes to dispel. In New York otherwise impossible are thus accomsuch exclusion, according to Miss Szold plished for mankind. The subscription herself, seems to be unnecessary, so far but asks that that life be committed as Hebrew literature is concerned; for into its own hands. It would revo- New York, she said. "is the only American city where one can be sure of finding

our system of government in order that the latest Jewish book;" "there the Astor Library acts as a Jewish agency." Dr. SILVERMAN would have the Jew assimilate with the people about him, except in his religion, in which he would have him preserve his unique place. The only shibboleth that remains to the

Jew of this time, in the opinion of Miss Mr. ROOSEVELT'S request the double SZOLD, is the Sabbath, since the observawith them. Yet, from the anti-trust | tion of the seventh day is the bond which still binds together orthodox and rewraiths that have hovered around the formed. She questioned if anywhere else in the world" the contrasts and commarch. In the mouths of politicians of plexities of Jewish problems and Jewish life and character are brought into dreamed of such a thing as extra comsuch startling juxtaposition " as in our great American cities; accordingly, this Sabbath shibboleth is a common bond of union se lulously to be preserved. Zionism she described as " coextensive with question, says that he will "try to find Jewish life in all its phases," "the largest out the evil in trusts," and in order that | philanthropic scheme ever devised;" " a light may be afforded to him and his gigantic effort to organize the Jewish nation;" " under its touch Hebrew letput into his hands the power emanating ters are reviving. Hebrew art is emerg-

revival, however, would seem to be the spread of religious indifference among the Jews, described by Miss MALIDA PAPPE as existing among little groups in the smaller communities of this coun-

Other papers read at the Baltimore

Women's Council were animated by

the same spirit of intense Jewish loyalty

and devotion. "All styles of woman-

hood were represented among the delegates," the Jevish Comment tells us, from the motherly in Mrs. STEINEM CAN of New York and the presidentially suave in Mrs. Solomon." Reference is ICAN, to the " perfect ease of manner " of Mrs. PAPPE of Sioux City, to Miss JANE ADDAMS's "face of a Madonna and brain of PALLAS herseif," to " the savoir faire and knowledge of parliamentary law " of Mrs. SERAPHINE PISKO; and, generally, to the "attractive display of feminine apparel," " much beautiful dressing, as much grace as in any reception which has ever taken place in socalled 'society.'" This sumptuousness

women are well cared for-there is no doubt about that." The multiplying evidences that the Jewish question is forced into new prominence in this country by the rapid inrease of the race here and that American lews are giving to it earnest and thoughtful consideration afford one of the most significant manifestations of contemporary race and religious development.

### The Sign in the Window.

The City Club, according to a report in the Herald, is distracted with the problem whether blame for the unsatisfactory condition of the police should be awarded to Commissioner PARTRIDGE or to Mayor Low. That state of uncertainty can't last long.

The police is the only department of the city government on which Mayor Low has imposed a policy. What it was was told by a sign placed in a window of a West Side saloon last Sunday:

CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN THE FAMILY.

There was a smack of straightforwardness about that saloonkeeper. He knew, as all his business rivals were at that same moment proving, that the Sunday liquor law has been made a dead letter by the Mayor's personal order, as promulgated in his public statements, and he was averse to misleading his customers.

The few Sundays on which District Attorney JEROME'S activity caused the law to be observed showed that even then the supply of liquor on Sunday was ample. But that did not satisfy Mayor Low. He desires that all saloons shall be opened, whether their owners have gone to the expense of fitting the build-

ings up as hotels or not. The wonder is, not that the police should be demoralized by this arbitrary nullification of the law, but that any sensible men should remain to speculate about the cause. The practical question for the City Club is not who is to blame for the state of the police, but whether or not the club is going to stand for the Low-Tammany policy.

#### Subscription for the Expenses of the Anthracite Commission.

this direction the gross misstatement here subjoined:

The Oil City Blizzard blows down in

" THE SUN would be greatly pleased to see Presi dent ROOSEVELT pay the expenses of the Coal Strike

commission out of his own pocket. Not by any means. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S personal intervention was prompted by pure public spirit. THE SUN would sincerely regret to see the entire cost of the experiment, or any considerable part of the cost, assessed against the President's Mr. Gist didn't need the gold; the neph private account. The demands upon his purse are numerous, and, although he s a very generous citizen, he is not so rich that a tax of this magnitude might

not prove burdensome. Besides, that is not the way in which the altruistic enterprises of modern society are in actual practice carried out. If the promoter of every new scheme of charity, philanthropy, or moral, social and economical amelioration were expected to become individually responsible for the funds required for the same. the active initiative in such matters would be in most cases paralyzed, not by want of will, but by a foreknowledge of the lack of pecuniary ability. The principle of cooperation comes in; one man furnishes ideas, another, perhaps, furnishes energy, a third administrative skill, while the fourth, fifth, sixth, and so on, supply the necessary dollars. Things

paper is a mighty power. We are quite willing to inform the Oil City Blizzard how the financial affairs of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission might be so arranged as to conform to THE SUN'S notions of propriety.

In the first place, we have no doubt that every one of the gentlemen connected with the Commission and already drawing salaries from the Federal Treasury would cheerfully forego at salaries which the Wright-Cannon bill proposes to pay them in spite of the prohibition of existing law. These and the other members could scarcely be expected to show themselves less disinterested than the President, and he has never pensation for the time and thought devoted by him to this subject outside his

official province. There would then remain nothing but the actual expenses of the Commission-a few thousand dollars probably: certainly much less than \$50,000. This balance should be supplied by the ordinary method of philanthropic subscription. The President's name might And she properly head the list, in his capacity and more orders are looked for.

moderate sum justly his share. We are nclined to think that the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts is entitled to the honor of second place. Then the paper should go to the estimable members of the National Civic Federation, and afterward to the general

If there remains any deficiency, THE SUN will gladly join the Oil City Blizzard

in helping to meet the same. How much better is the course here suggested than to attempt to make Mr. ROOSEVELT pay out of his own pocket the cost of his philanthropic experiment; and how vastly better, we may add, than to raid the United States Treasury and to take therefrom, without legal or Constitutional warrant, funds raised by taxation for the specific purposes of Government!

BORTON, Dec. S.—JOHN L. SULIAVAN is to be exempt from arrest on civil action during his stay in this State. He obtained a writ of protection on his own petition from Judge LOWELL in the United States District Court to-day.

Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend The greatest living Bostonian has to apply to the courts for protection in the city of his birth, the city which he has made famous.

Mayor Low's message on the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise is spiced or salted with proverbs. He treats the Aldermen to the saws about the unwilling horse, the Rome. This last proverb he adorns with agacious commentary:

The same roads led out of Rome as well." In the matter of proverbial wisdom, if not of knowledge of the art of government, the Mayor of New York is a pupil of the Governor of Barataria.

Perhaps little TIM SULLIVAN of Elgin, Ill. isn't so prematurely wicked as the neighbors suppose. He is 4 years old and he smokes and chews tobacco like a veteran liked best was cigars," and the Judge sent him to a home for boys. Dreadful habits are these ascribed to little TIM, yet he may be the wisest boy in Christendom. Suppose he has made up his mind to become the oldest person in Illinois. Then he has taken the right steps. When he is 104 he can say that he has " used tobacco and spirits moderately for 100 years." Other centenarians have said it and will say it. TIM can prove t by the record, when the time comes.

Oklahoma ought to be and is rich in originals. Look at that well-to-do Hackleberry farmer who sends this curious " want to Kansas City: " I want a small boy for adoption: any good

husky lad will do, so he hasn't got red hair. red-headed kid need apply."

It's not absolutely necessary to be red headed in order to be "husky," but it's impossible to be red headed without being There are tears and tragedy husky." somewhere behind this Oklahoma request. Probably some bright-polled girl refused to take this husbandman as a husband.

The story of a happy man made unhappy for two days and now happy again. The Hon. BENJAMIN W. GIST of Falls City, Neb., had all the money he wanted. Naturally somebody had to die and leave him some more. An uncle left him \$40,000. His nieces and nephews said he ought to distribute the legacy among them. He agreed. They couldn't. Each wanted the biggest share They bothered Uncle BEN day and night. He grew weary and resolved to shake off the burden. A St. Joseph despatch to the Philadelphia Record unfolds his plan and its fulfilment:

" Last week he took the \$40,000 out of a bank and deposited it in a bank. The next day he drove to the bank, drew a check for \$5,000, and asked the cashler to give it to him in gold. 'I shall draw out my entire deposit during the

With the sacks of money in the carriage beside him Gist went into the district where the poor live and distributed twenty-dollar gold pieces among them. When he met schoolchildren or old men and women in the streets he gave them gold pieces GIST gave away \$5,000 the first afternoon, and folwed it up the next day by giving away a larger

Sometimes when GIST found a crowd assem bled on the street he sowed the gold pieces broad His one desire was to get rid of the \$40,000 He succeeded in giving it all away. He paid \$10 for a box of cigars and \$5 for every drink that was taken at his expense. When he had his shoes shined he paid the bootblack a twenty-dollar gold He is now back on the farm sane and

To what purpose was this waste? Well ews and nieces seem not to have deserved it: and peace is better than \$40,000-when you are so well off that \$40,000 is no object to you. From the economic point of view Mr. Gist's distribution may be indefensible yet it was full of moral satisfaction. Squandering is only the other side of hoarding. as everybody knows; and the exquisite pleasure which the miser has in handling gold may be experienced by the spendthrift in making it fly. Mr. GIST had the spendthrift's pleasure without his punishment and he had the additional joy of chuckling over the defeat of his nieces and nephews.

In an editorial lauding an estimable and energetic woman who died the other day the Evening Post offers a novel version of BEN Jonson's epitaph, written, it informs us, on "PEMBROKE'S wife and SIDNEY'S

" Death ere thou shalt strike another Fair and wise and good as she, Time shall hurl a dart at thee.' Five blunders in four lines.

During " cyclists' week," as the present week is called on account of the big race at the Garden, it may be interesting to note briefly what have been the earnings of professional cyclists in the past season. They have been fairly prosperous

The cash receipts to date of Cyclist KRA-MER, who leads the list of successful racers, are estimated at \$4,253; those of COLLETT at \$1,380, and those of TAYLOR at \$1,324; while the winnings of twenty-nine other riders vary from \$1,110 to \$120. The total number of professional riders who won cash prizes was forty-nine.

Most of these men received, in addition to their prize money, a weekly salary, with all necessary expenses defrayed. Some of them are now engaged in the six days' race, and, if they are able to hold out, the figures showing their present earnings for the year may be doubled by next Saturday night.

The romancers are the real pioneers They draw pictures by their imagination and then civilization after a time lives up to them. To-day, twenty or thirty years after Jules Verne wrote "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," the London Graphic informs us that " an enterprising millionaire has placed an order with a firm of shipbuilders for a submarine yacht, Who this Capt. Nemo is is not stated, but that

#### AROUND THE GALLERIES. Water Colors by Walter L. Palmer at the Noe Art Galleries.

At the Noe Art Galleries (formerly S. P. Avery, Jr...) Walter L. Palmer is exhibiting series of water colors of architectural subjects and of snow scenes. In the latter he returns to a field that he has industriously worked for many years, but still with unabated enthusiasm. And after all that is the main thing. He long ago discovered a formula for producing certain effects and reapplies it with unremitting frequency, but, it is clear, with a continually fresh pleasure in the exercise, and so he communicates a fresh lease of enjoyment to

For his power of creating an illusion,

at any rate within certain limits, is quite

remarkable. His pictures always suggest the appearance of snow; and, much more than that, its sentiment; that vacuum of stillness within which the least sound is sharply audible; the purity and invigoration of the snow, and the magical effects of light and shadow. If we know nature under such guise and love it, and, I suppose, we all do, the illusion that he creates is eminently enjoyable. Nor need the enjoyment be materially lessened by our clear obserentirely confined to the foregrounds of the apply himself to the details of a commer pictures; these are apt to be inclosed with a hedge of trees that is quite perfunctorily rendered, with little or no suggestion of planes of vision, or the thousand and one surprises that the twinkling of bare branches wo blades of grass and the roads that lead reveals, while after a certain point of distance is reached reality of atmosphere is swallowed up in a general blurriness. Still, if we will accept these water colors for the good that is in them, we shall scarcely be disappointed. With the architectural subjects we may set less satisfaction. Here is a court of the

feel less satisfaction. Here is a court of the Alhambra, for example, in which the solidity and weight of architecture are hardly realized, nor has the perfection of surface ornament been given the serious study that it merits, while we search in vain for that luminousness in which the scene would be bathed. In fact, the whole attack smokes and chews tobacco like a veteran of this subject is lacking in enthusiasm and has a relish for whiskey and beer." We shall feel the same, I expect, about the Little Tim told the Judge that "what he four views of "La Salute," respectively respectively at night, noon, twilight and sunset. The distinctiveness of the phenomena in each case seems to have been realized feebly or else expressed with too slight an inten-tion. They do not carry conviction like the snow scenes. Nor is the drawing always correct; and this deficiency mars the effect of two interiors, otherwise good. In "Seville Cathedral," the perspective of the pointed vaults of the roof is incorrect, the arch leans and its flutings are not logically connected with the clustered columns connected with the clustered commons that support it. Again in the "Interior of San Marco," the pulpit is wofully out of drawing. Otherwise, the golden lustre of the walls, the mystery of quiet shadows and the delicate metal work of the hanging lamps are admirably rendered; while tone of the picture is sonorous and the feeling of the scene very truly realized. Both these interiors, which represent a new departure in Mr. Palmer's motives, have a great deal of pictorial charm, and seem to reveal a strongly aroused interest on his part and very serious and heartfelt study. Exceedingly welcome will be further excursions in the same direction.

#### Two Exhibitions at the American Art Galleries.

An exhibition is being held at the American Art Galleries of water colors by "promi-nent Japanese artists." It may be said at once that the latter are not among those who are held in esteem by collectors as representatives of an art that is distinctively Japanese. They are the men who have come under the influence of the Caucasian point of view, and, with a few exceptions, are emulating the methods also of Western painters. One or two of them, Tamaki, for example, in "Twilight on River Bed" and Miyake retain something of the old Japanese technique in the precision and breadth of their wash strokes; but the majority are borrowing from outside not only their manner of craftsmanship but their way of regarding the subject. trying for realistic renditions of nature, and, as their subjects are all drawn from their native land, the chief interest in their work lies in the veracity with which they present the local aspect and, we may believe, next few days,' he said, 'and I want all of it the feeling of the landscape, or, as in the tase of Shusen, loki and Kosugi, the elaborate rate architecture of the temples and the haracter of the temple precincts. Here nd there, for example in the "Misty Morn-ig" by Yoshida and the "Storm Cloud" Here Mivake, the effects secured would compare most favorably with the test Caucasian work in subtlety of expression. the most part, it must be admitted that these water colors, while very agreeable in sub-ject and vivid in local suggestion, are, from point of view of craftsmanship, tenta-

ive and tame. In the lower gallery is exhibited the Denton collection of butterflies and moths, some 700 specimens, that will delight the naturalist and afford a wealth of enjoyable study to the lover of the beautiful

### LE GENDRE COLLECTION LOST. Metropolitan Museum Was to Get the Art Treasures at His Death.

A valuable collection of bronzes, jades literary manuscripts and decorations which would have gone to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the death of William C. Le Gendre was destroyed early on Monday morning by the burning of Mr. Le Gendre's ountry home at Mount Kisco.

Mr. Le Gendre, who is second vice-presideny of the City Club and assistant manager of a Wall Street banking house, inherited the collection from his father, Gen. Charles W. Le Gendre, and his grandfather, a noted French sculptor.

Mr. Le Gendre had made provision in his will that the collection should go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on his death. The will, along with the collection, was destroyed in Monday's fire.

Mr. Le Gendre is a bachelor. He remained in the City Club on Sunday night. At daybreak on Monday morning he received a telephone message saying that his Mount Kisco home and everything in it had been swept away by fire. The house was a three-story structure of Colonial architecture, with heavy wooden columns. It was in charge of three servants. A spark from a wood fire in the dining room supposed to have caused the fire.

The collection consisted largely of treasures which Gen. Le Gendre collected in

the which Gen. Le Gendre collected in China and Japan. After the war Gen. Le Gendre was appointed United States Consul at Amoy, thina, with jurisdiction over the island of Formosa. It was he who stopped the sailing from Formosa of the coolie slave ship, La Vierge, the last vessel employed in that trade. Gen. Le Gendre later entered the services the Mila lo of Japan. In appreciation his services the Mikado decorated him

ith many orders, including the Order the Rising Sun, of which at the time of s death, in 1900, he was senior member. his death, in 1990, he was senior member. These decorations were destroyed in the fire, as were also two decorations from the Emperor of Corea, a sword presented to Gen. Le Gendre by the Mikado and a sword from Gen. Saigo of Japan.

Among the manuscripts destroyed were an original Shinto manuscript, translated and illustrated by Japanese artists, and

and illustrated by Japanese artists, and the manuscript and photographs and water-colors of Gen. Le Gendre's "Notes of Travels in Formosa." The collection also included autograph letters of every President of the United States and autograph letters from men prominent in artistic, social and political life

## War Cloud in Maine.

m the Dally Kennebec Journal With five boys born within twenty-four hours, last week, Gardiner was making a satisfactory gain in population while it lasted. It means war, according to the old saying.

## THE UNIVERSITY AND BUSINESS. WRIGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES. President Wilson Corrects an Impressi

Concerning His Attitude. PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 9.-At a dinner given by the Commercial Club of Chicago recently, President Woodrow Wilson Princeton said:

"The university is not a place to give a business education because the university does not deal with details, but is catholic in its training."

This statement has been generally con strued by those who did not hear Dr. Wilson's entire speech to mean that he does not deem it advisable or practical for the young man intent upon a business career to enter upon a university course.

Such an interpretation, it is explained, altogether misrepresents President Wilson's views on the subject. Instead of depreciating the value of a university training to the modern business man be puts an exceptionally high appraisal on it. The idea he meant to convey in his Chicago speech was that the university is not a place for a business education in the sense of training in bookkeeping and business methods. It is a place, rather, he says where the student gets a certain remove from business for a general survey of the vation of its limits. The effects are almost map of life which will enable him later to cial career without narrowing the scope of his outlook.

"For men who expect to enter business a university education," said Dr. Wilson, when questioned about his opinion on the subject, "is more than ever necessary because of the complexity of modern business undertakings and because of their dependence upon modern social and economic conditions, with which it is necessary that every successful business man should acquaint himself. The great business minds of to-day are strong in the thinking processes, and a various training was never more necessary in every line of commercial enterprise than it is now."

The university, Dr. Wilson believes, pro motes commercial capacity better than the technical schools of commerce; for commerce in its larger aspects is, he says, not a thing of method, but a thing of catholic outlook, great or small according to its horizon, and the travelled mind, he asserts, is the best commercial mind. We have, be declares, not cultivated enough the intellectual observation by making free reading men; we have had too much mechancial task work.

"The university," he says, "will promote business capacity by making travelled minds; by economic and social (not sociological) study; by the study of economic geography, material and mental; by the study of the history and instrumentalities of commerce; by the general release of the faculties upon the field of life and by inculcating the spirit of service and right principles of action."

"The real task of each man," in Dr. Wilson's opinion, "is to dovetail together the different parts of his life into one whole, to get integrity of purpose and life. In the university men are, so to speak, licked into shape. The university is the pacemaker It teaches the value of comradeship, of the common country, of mutual service. It teaches men that the hands of their fellows are not against them. It saves them from unscrupulous methods of attack. It makes them better citizens, and better business men.

#### AS TO CLERKS WHO MARRY. Women in the Postal Service Must Take Oath of Office Anew.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Postmaster-General Payne to-day issued an order amending Section 27 of the postal regulations so that

it will read as follows: Whenever any woman employed in the postal service, either as postmaster or unclassified clerk, marries, she must take the oath of office anew. This order was issued to that the order recently issued regarding appointments of married women shall not be operative against postmistresses or unclassified clerks, although they shall qualify anew. The law requires that all clerks that are married while in the Government service shall be reappointed. This order refers simply to clerks employed by postmasters out of their own salaries and does not affect out of their own salaries and does not affect the clerks in the classified service.

## Bill for Relief of Tea Importers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.- Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee introduced to-day a bill to relieve the situation caused by the storage of 70,000,000 pounds of tea in bonded warehouses awaiting the removal on Jan. 1 of the import tax of ten

cents a pound.

The measure amends Section 20 of the Dingley act so that any merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for conwarehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the date of original importation on payment of the duties and charges to which it may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal. The bill will save \$7,000,000 to the importers of tea.

# porters of tea.

Sense About Cup Defenders. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: W. have heard lately a great deal of argument object of the writers being, apparently, to reform the rules that govern the construction of the international Cup racers.

Does not this tirade against "freaks" and monstrosities" leave out of consideration the main justification for the designs of the boats and the principles upon which the great races are contested?

There is no more delicate science that that of boat racing. The relations of the size and shape of the sail and its area to the length, breadth, depth and contour of the length, breadth, depth and contour of the hull disclose principles that require the most fingenious treatment, and it is mainly upon the ingenuity of her builder in comprehending and applying these principles that the success of the boat depends. These principles are learned from experiment, and, once est shished, they control the building of all craft. From the toy boats of Central Park to the seven-masters that assist the commerce of the world. This improvement of the science of sailing is furthered to the point of fine discrimination by means of these "machines," and them alone—and their value ought to be apparent to every one, as doubtless it is to the sailor and the designer. That they are "racing machines" and that it takes the constant attention of an unwieldy crew to vindicate the convictions of the builder are true, but if the rules are modified and only ordinary construction allowed to enter, where shall our education be?

Incidentally, it may be said, these boats are built for the purpose of racing for cups. As well object to the microscope for the reason that it is of no use as a parlor reading glass as to complain of the "racing machine" as of no use to the pleasure parties that knock about the Sound in summer.

New YORK YACHT CLUB, Dec. 8. hull disclose principles that require the mos-

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, De-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE I notice at inquiry in your issue of Friday last as to the author of two Thanksgiving poems -touching of it and love and death—both poems published simul taneously, of similar measure and motif, but be different authors.

The two productions are doubless genuine without collusion or literary transgression, but the

THANKSGIVING For love that made us as the sons of God.

For all the sorrow by that great love wrought;

For burning pathways that our feet have trod; For all ambitions that have come to naught; For woe that made our courage true and strong: For cruel words that stirred to self control; For short delays that patience might be long: For sacrifice, and therefore breadth of soul; For bitter pain, and for that pain's successe; For all temptations by our mind abhorre For life, for death, and death's great daughter peace We thank thee, Lord,

We thank thee, Lord.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

## He Pleads for a Reduction of the Tariff and a New Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines heard Vice-Gov. Luke E. Wright, of the Philippine Commission, at considerable length this morning. Gen. Wright spoke of the tariff on Philippine products, productions of sugar and tobacco, the monetary situation and other important topics. He urged the reduction of the tariff now existing, which is 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates. tariff," he said, "amounts in effect to prehibition of trade between the United States and the Philippines. We want greater concessions. We want to develop trade, which is the chief factor that will bind the people there to the United States. Ships taking sugar and tobacco from the Philip-

pines to the United States should return laden with American goods."
Senators Burrows (Rep., Mich.) and Dietrich (Rep., Neb.) were inclined to think the tariff was all right as it stood. It was certainly not prohibitive, in their judg-ment, as the trade of the United States with the Philippines was unquestionably in-Gen. Wright replied that this increase

was a bagatelle compared with what it should and would be if the tariff was re-

Passing to consideration of the currency problem, Gen. Wright spoke of the great depreciation in silver and the distrust resulting therefrom. The commission had left a margin of safety of about \$500,000, but the depreciation in Mexican dollars had left a deficit of \$500,000. "The only people who make money out of the situation," said Gen. Wright, "are the banks. They fix the rates of silver day by day, making the difference between buving and selling five or ten cents on the dollar. They have done extraordinarily well, but everybody done extraordinarily well, but everybody else has suffered."

#### SIGEL, TYPE OF A GOOD CITIZEN. More Than \$8,000 Raised to the Fighting General's Memory-More Needed.

The Sigel Monument Committee, of which Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is president, Carl Schurz, vice-president, Richard H, Adams treasurer and Francis Irsch secretary, wishes to recall to the public mind that Gen. Franz Sigel, whom it wishes to honor, came to this country as an exile from Germany, his fatherland, gave his services to the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War, and with Blair, Lyon and others organized the movement that saved Missouri to the nation. At Pea that saved Missouri to the nation. At Pea Ridge Gen. Sigel won almost the first victory of the war, and from that time served loyally wherever he was assigned to duty. In peace Gen. Sigel was the type of a

good citizen, who sought always to do his duty. The committee, therefore, asks for subscriptions to help erect a monument which will do honor to his memory and transmit his name as an inspiration to all young men in days to come

More than \$8,000 has already been raised. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, Richard H. Adams, at the Yorkville Bank, Third avenue and Eighty-fifth street.

#### TO STAMP OUT ANIMAL DISEASE. Congress to Be Asked for an Appropriation of \$1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, is preparing a bill providing for an emergency appropriation of \$1,000,000 to stamp out the mouth and hoof disease among cattle in New England. It is proposed to use the major portion of this amount to compensate owners for cattle killed to eradicate the disease, paying them 70 per cent. of the value of their animals. The State authorities in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island have agreed to accept this amount.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal
Industry of the Agricultural Department, pelieves that the germ of the disease came in with hav sent over the continent with imported horses.

imported horses.

Mr. Wadsworth will ask immediate Mr. Wadsworth will ask immediate consideration for his measure.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has declared his intention of going before a committee to ask for an appropriation.

#### SMALLER RUBBER CROP Owing to Troubles in Acre-Good Supply of Balata.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- "The political troubles in the Acre territory have had a serious effect off the rubber trade throughout that region and will undoubtedly result in largely reducing the crop," says United States Consul Kenneday in a report to the State Department from Para. He adds \*The rubber produced on the Beni and the Acre is considered the best that comes to Para, and its loss will therefore be felt

by shippers and importers alike.

The supply of balata in sight here is so great that no fears of a shortage need be entertained for years to come, if the business is properly and intelligently handled. Experts report that there is not a tributary to the Amazon which does not show forests of this tree upon its banks."

## A Man's Nose Bursts Into Flames.

From the New York Medical Journal. A man was walking along the Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, one day recently, and stopped to light a cigarette. Suddenly his topped to light a cigarette. Suddenly his nose burst into flames, which spread to his neard. A crowd assembled, while the unformate man danced with pain until a policeman took him to a pharmacist's shop, where its burns were treated. An examination of he nose showed that it was made of celluloid, he unscrupulous dealer who sold it having oisted it on his client instead of the horn nose, which had been prescribed.

## A British Strike Judgment.

From the London Daily News. At the Glamorganshire Assizes at Swanses yesterday Justice Bucknill delivered judgment in the case of John Keefe, laborer, who was found gulity of maliclously wounding Frank Massey in connection with the recent strike at Monds Nickel Works, Clydach, Swansea Valley. The prosecutor and another imported laborer were attacked on the highway by the prisoner and other men, but the accused, who was the chairman of the Strike Committee, was the only one identified. When prisoner was brought up for sentence yesterday counsel for the defence asked that he might put in evidence of character, and suggested

that if the man were allowed to go free he could secure immediate employment. The Judge remarked emphatically that he had not the remotest idea of letting the prisoner go free.
"Go free, God bless my soul. Why he nearly killed two men. He smashed the skull of one and he felled the other to the ground with the same instrument behind the ear. It is a wonder he didn't kill both. I am the mouthplece of the law, and I must be fear-less, not only to punish you, but to deter others from doing a like act. The sentence is twelve months imprisonment with hard labor.

## Governor Odell to District Leaders.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In reply to Governor Odell's objurgation of the Republican district leaders here, I offer Exodus, Chapter V. "15. Then the officers of the children of Israel and cried unto Pharaoh, saying, Wherefore lealest thus with thy servants? "16. There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say to us, Make brick; and behold, thy

servants are beaten, but the fault is in thine own "17. But he said. Ye are idle, ye are idle. . . . "18. Go therefore now, and work: for there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks. -Exodus, V."

ONE OF THEM.

## If Men Died Would the Ocean Rise?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If all the animal and vegetable life now on the surface of the arth could be swept off of it, would the margin of the oceans rise? Lassure you this is no idle question t rises over a dispute as to what St. John meant when he said the seas would dry up. I hold that as it is a well known fact that animal, vegetable and mechanical bodies contain a certain amount of moisture they detain and retain the same at the expense of the oceans. Sait Lake has fallen since life of all kinds has increased around?

JOHN SZERIGAN.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's Alterative. - 1.40